Henry Tucker

The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[Vol. X.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [No. 976]

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[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1802. [12 1-2 CENTS SINGLE.]

Small-Pox.

Doctor Walker

INTENDS inoculating for the Small-Pox, at his Hospital in the county of Buckingham, on the 20th of September instant; at which time there will be a plenty of fresh matter to prevent disappointment. Those, who have had the Cow-Pox and wish to be certain, that, they cannot, take the Small-Pox after it, will then have a good opportunity of putting it to the test, which the Doctor thinks generally necessary; as the Cow-Pox frequently degenerates into a spurious kind, that has nearly the same appearances, as that, which is genuine, which does not prevent the Small Pox; and also, because the disease has been brought into Virginia from various sources—three of which he has found by experiment, to be spurious.—He has also endeavoured to see if the disease could not be produced, or found in Virginia: First by inoculating the Cow, from the grease in the horse, after the manner of Doctor Jenner: Secondly, by an extensive and strict examination of its being an original disease of the Cows; but in both instances unsuccessful.—Therefore, to give the disease, (in its present state in Virginia) a fair trial, the Doctor recommends it to every family, not to trust to the experiment on others, (who are apt to be as backward as themselves) but to send at least one member of their families to try its efficacy. Provided it prevents the Small-Pox, the Doctor makes no charge for his trouble; otherwise, his accustomed prices of a guinea for whites, and fifteen shillings for blacks. Those who do not avail themselves of the present opportunity, will not have another at the same place, as the Doctor intends removing his buildings to his farm for other useful purposes.

September 1, 1802. [eot 1st.O.]

P. S. There will be a Steward who will furnish those, who may not be desirous of finding themselves in diet, at two dollars per week, also washing and lodging upon reasonable terms.

A PETITION, intended to be presented to the next General Assembly, is this day published, for the consideration of the inhabitants of the city of Richmond. The object of the petition is to procure two amendments in the charter of incorporation. The first, is the annual instead of the triennial election of the members of the Corporate body: The second is, the exclusion of the Aldermen, from the Common Hall.—Copies of the petition, to which Signatures may be annexed, will be found in the hands of

William Foushee,
Robert Mitchell,
Benjamin Tate,
Jacob I. Cohen,
William Elliott,
Samuel Pleasants, Jun.
William Du-Val,
George William Smith,
Philip Norborne Nicholas,
George Hay.

It has been suggested to those who bring forward this petition, that many of the citizens are anxious to procure another amendment, by which the power of filling vacancies in the corporate body, will be transferred from the body itself to the people.——After mature consideration, it was believed, that the convenience of the inhabitants would be consulted, by leaving that power where it is now fixed by the charter. The only mischief that can result from the proposed system is, that a man, not possessed of the confidence of the majority, may for a short time officiate as magistrate and common council man. If the first amendment mentioned above is adopted, this mischief will be of short duration, and by the first election must be removed. If on the other hand, two or three vacancies should annually occur, the duty of attending the court-house for the purpose of supplying those vacancies, will be found inconvenient to all, and to some extremely oppressive.

Those, however, who approve the petition, as far as it goes, and object to it, only because the power of filling vacancies is not vested in the people, may safely unite with those who approve the petition in its present form. They have nothing else to do, but to annex to their signatures certain letters by which their opinion on this subject will be indicated. V. P. (meaning that Vacancies are to be filled by the People) are recommended for the purpose. If a majority should concur in the use of these letters, a proposition to carry their wishes into effect, will of course be submitted to the assembly. (eo 2m)

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly, to pass a law, to oblige the Manchester Turnpike Company to carry their Turnpike Road as straight to Falling-Creek as possible, in order that the distance may be considerably shorter to travel.

Sept. 1, 1802. [eo. 4w||]

THE

Nervous, Debilitated,

WEAK AND EMACIATED,

PARTICULARLY those who are afflicted with inward weaknesses, deficiency of natural strength and relaxations of the vessels by too frequent indulgencies of the passions, or from too powerful and repeated courses of Mercury; from natural causes, effects of heat, or change of climate, bad lyings-in, convivial indulgencies, or a secret or solitary vice, is recommended

The Cordial Restorative Balsam.

The virtues of which are absolutely specific and unparalleled; after a trial of eight years, during which period it has restored to health many thousands of the most emaciated objects perhaps ever known to exist. It speedily and effectually relieves—

Tremblings	Seminal weaknesses
Faintings	Melancholy
Feebleness of the limbs	Female weaknesses
Cramps	Weakness of the back
Indigestion, Gleets	Lowness of spirits
Flatulence, Spasms	Loss of appetite
Hypochondriacal affections	Premature old age, &c.

And every other symptom of extreme debility.

Young and old are equally the objects of this excellent medicine, but it is particularly recommended to women above the age of forty years, particularly those who have been subject to bad lying-in, &c.

The Cordial Restorative Balsam and Balsamic Pills are sold at Dr. Church's Dispensary, 137 Front street, (near the Fly-market) New-York; and by appointment at S. Pleasants' Printing-Office and Book-Store, Richmond. (w6m)

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

Two Farms

About two miles from York Town, one containing from two to three hundred acres, at least twenty of which are reclaimed meadow; the other contains one hundred and forty acres. On the former there is a valuable new grist mill, and on each an excellent apple orchard—Also

A LARGE TWO STORY

Brick House

AND TENEMENT

In York Town, formerly occupied by Col. Hugh Nelson, with every convenient out house, most of them of brick, and an extensive garden—the dwelling house has five rooms below, and six on the second floor, with excellent cellars and garret rooms—Also,

A Brick Warehouse,

At the water side, and half of a *BRICK STORE*

Contiguous to the dwelling house—Likewise, *A STABLE*, on a separate lot, and some additional *LOTS* lately purchased. The quantity of land in the farms and lots will be ascertained before the sale—Household furniture of different kinds will be sold, if the dwelling house is disposed of.

The subscriber has for sale also,

A Tract of Land,

Bordering on the main road from Williamsburg to York, about five miles from the latter; this tract contains four hundred and thirty two acres, a considerable quantity of it meadow land.—The terms may be known on application to Mr. William Nelson, of Charles City county, or to the subscriber in York Town.

JUDITH NELSON,
Executrix of
HUGH NELSON, dec.

July 30, 1802. (w2m)

ON FRIDAY, THE 29th DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, THE SUBSCRIBER WILL OFFER FOR SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

Twenty Lots

IN THE TOWN OF NEW-GLASGOW, (In the county of Amherst) on a liberal credit.——At the same time there will be RENTED for one or more years, some IMPROVED LOTS, in the said town, and possession given the first day of January next.

DAVID S. GARLAND.

New-Glasgow, September 4th, 1802. [wtds]

WANTED AT THIS OFFICE,

A well disposed YOUTH, of respectable connexions, from 14 to 15 years of age, as an *APPRENTICE* to the Printing business.

Charlotte Court, 5th July, 1802.

Pleasant Robards, Stephen Robards, Joshua Robards, William Robards, Martha Robards, Fanny Irby, who was Fanny Robards, and Judy Chandler, who was Judy Robards, children and representatives of Martha Robards, who was Martha Womack, Pltffs.

AGAINST

Thomas Womack, administrator of William Womack, dec. William Womack, son of Francis Womack, dec. Abner Womack, Elizabeth Cauthorn, who was Elizabeth Womack, and John Spradlin and Mary his wife, which said Mary was Mary Womack, children and representatives of Abraham Womack, dec. William Womack, Mary Owen, who was Mary Womack, and Martha Womack, children and representatives of Isham Womack, dec. Francis Rice, Thomas Rice, Samuel Rice, Abraham Rice, Isham Rice, Fanny Rice, Molly Cheatham, who was Molly Rice, and Elizabeth Picket, who was Elizabeth Rice, children and representatives of Sarah Rice, dec. who was Sarah Womack, Francis Hamilton, and Daniel Owen and Mary his wife, who was Mary Hamilton, children and representatives of Judy Hamilton, dec. who was Judy Womack, Mary Mann, who was Mary Womack, Josiah Hatchett, Joseph Talbott and Martha his wife, who was Martha Hatchett, and Judith Furkering, who was Judith Hatchett, children and representatives of Elizabeth Hatchett, dec. who was Elizabeth Womack, Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Abner Womack, Elizabeth Cauthorn, John Spradlin and Mary his wife, William Womack (son of Isham) Mary Owen, Martha Womack, Isham Rice, Francis Hamilton, Daniel Owen and Mary his wife, Mary Mann, Josiah Hatchett, Joseph Talbott and Martha his wife, and Molly Cheatham, not having entered their appearance according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their attorney, *It is ordered*, that they appear here on the first day of November court next, and answer the plaintiffs' bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

A Copy,
Teste,
THOMAS READ, Clerk.

FOR SALE,

The Tract of Land

Whereon the subscriber lives, in Powhatan county, on Butterwood Creek, containing three hundred and forty acres; on which is a tolerable good dwelling house, thirty feet square, with four rooms and three fire places below, and two rooms above, and other necessary houses, in good repair. It lies within about twenty eight miles from Richmond and thirty from Petersburg, also within one mile of Appomattox river.—The terms and further particulars will be made known by application to the subscriber.

ROBT: MOSELEY.

3rd August, 1802. [WTF]

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70 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN

On the night of the 16th instant, a

Yellow bay Horse,

Full fifteen hands high, nine years old, has a long Roman head, with a number of white hairs about the break in his forehead, which form a small dull-star; his fore legs are smaller than are common to horses of his size, the left of which has a small scar a little above the knee-joint; has not been docked, stands close on his hams, and trots roughly; a reward of *TWENTY DOLLARS* will be given for the horse, and *FIFTY* for the thief (if a free man.)

JOHN GOODE.

Powhatan County, Virginia, August 24, 1802. (eo4w||)

ALL persons are forewarned from taking an assignment, or a transfer of the brick lumber-house, on the bason of the canal, above Messrs Pickett, Pollard & Johnston's, in the city of Richmond, belonging to Mr. Bartlett Still; as I have a Deed of Trust on the same, for the benefit of Richard S. Hackley & Co, which the said Still refuses to admit to record, agreeable to law; there being but two subscribing witnesses thereto; no more being convenient at the time of the signing thereof.

All persons are required to take due notice hereof.

WILLIAM MONCURE,
Trustee.

Richmond, Sept. 11th, 1802. [tf]

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION,

On Wednesday, the 22nd day of this month, at 9 o'clock in the fore noon, at the store lately occupied by Anthony and Pleasants, before the major part of the Commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued against Christopher Anthony and Tarlton Woodson Pleasants, Merchants, under the firm of Anthony & Pleasants;

SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

MERCHANDISE,

AND

COUNTING-ROOM FURNITURE,

FOR CASH.

GEORGE MARX, } Assignees.
NEIL M'COULL, }

Richmond, Sept. 14, 1802.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the commons of this city, about the 4th instant, (September,) a

Sorrel Horse,

About four feet ten inches high, 17 or 18 years old, shod all round; he has a blaze face, hanging mane and switch tail, one of his hind feet white, is branded upon one of his buttocks with a Q or something like it; has a lump on the middle of his back about the size of a hen's egg, and is in very good order; he paces slow, trots roughly, gallops very well and has tolerable good spirit. Having owned this horse upwards of ten years, he is well known to many people. Any person who will deliver the said horse to me in this city, shall have *TEN DOLLARS* reward, if stolen, *TWENTY DOLLARS* for the thief if brought to justice.

CHARLES WINEGARDNER.

Richmond, Sept. 14, 1802. (3w)

"A saving of Time is a saving of Money, for Time is even more precious than Money."

FRANKLIN.

MAYO'S

Toll-Bridge,

THE Public are respectfully informed, is now completely and permanently finished; is furnished with good, strong and substantial Hand-Rails; and will, very shortly, be supplied with Lamps, from one end to the other, so that passengers may pass it by day or by night, with the utmost safety and most unbounded confidence.

When the vast magnitude of this undertaking by a single individual; the chimerical light in which it was originally viewed by the community; the immense sum which it has cost; the great length of time (a period of no less than 17 years) which it has taken to bring it to its present state of perfection; but above all, the importance of it to those who travel North or South, and particularly to the whole country South of James River, in bringing their produce to market, and coming to the seat of government, are considered, a confident hope and belief is entertained that it will meet with and always receive universal patronage and support. Exclusive of these reflections, ECONOMY itself points out this to be the CHEAPEST (and surely it is the most AGREEABLE) mode of crossing the river, for the very small difference in the expense of going by any other conveyance, bears no proportion to the certainty, safety and expedition, which this excellet and useful Bridge affords.

[tf] *SAMUEL JONES.*

Richmond, Virginia, Sept. 4, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF

St. LEON,

A Tale of the 16th Century,

By W. GODWIN.

For sale at S. Pleasants' book-store

April 6, 1802

FOR SALE, FOR CASH,

50 reams Super Royal Printing Paper—Price 4 dollars per ream. Apply to the Printer.

Sept. 14.

Bills of Lading

May be had at S. Pleasants's Book-Store.

A VALUABLE

Tenement for Sale.

IN virtue of a deed of trust executed to me on the 26th day of February, 1800, by Michael Grantland of the city of Richmond, to secure the payment of a debt due from said Grantland, unto Gilliat & Kirby of said city, and by the request of the said Gilliat & Kirby, I shall on the eighteenth day of September next, at the Eagle Tavern in the said City, proceed to sell by way of public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready payment in current money; the part of a LOT and TENEMENT, in the said deed of trust mentiined, being the same which said Grantland purchased from Mr. James Heron of the said City, by deed bearing date on the 16th day of July, 1792—& bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner of the Masons' Hall, & running Westwardly on the same street 50 feet, thence Southward on the Cross street, one hundred and six feet more or less, so as that a line to run from the end or termination of the said last mentioned line, fifty feet parrallel with the said first mentioned line, and thence a right line running to the beginning, shall include the Dwelling-House wherein the said Grantland lately resided, and also all other houses and hereditaments appurtenant unto the said dwelling house and therewith commonly used and enjoyed. (tds)

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

THE balance claimed by GILLIAT & KIRBY, I shall pay (except advertising.) I have instituted a suit against them in the High Court of Chancery, where I expect to get compensation for their imposition on me.——For the present I will say nothing more.

M. GRANTLAND.

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30 Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the subscribers plantation, on James River, in Chesterfield county, on the 23d of last month,

A NEGRO MAN NAMED

HARRY.

He is a remarkable likely fellow, of dark complexion, about six feet high, has a scar under one of his eyes.—I will give the above reward to have him secured in any Jail in this commonwealth—or the reward and all reasonable expenses to have him delivered to me in this place.

BEN: MOSBY.

Richmond, Sept. 14, 1802.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

For the benefit of the Distributees of the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN TABB,

Will be Sold,

SEVERAL VALUABLE

Houses and Lots,

In the Town of Manchester.

Any persons disposed to purchase are requested to apply to Mr. *Benjamin Hatcher* and Mr. *Henry L. Biscoe* of that town, who are fully authorised to sell the whole or any part of the property upon such terms as they shall conceive most for the interest of the distributees,

William B. Giles.

Amelia, July 11th 1801.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY THE PRINTER HEREOF,

Mr. Giles's Speech

ON THE

JUDICIARY BILL.

WHERE ALSO MAY BE HAD

ROWLETT'S

Tables of Discount

OR

INTEREST.

THE GREAT ERROR

OF

American Agriculture

EXPOSED:

And Hints for improvement suggested —by THOMAS MOORE, of Montgomery county, Maryland.

☞ *A fresh supply of the above valuable publication is just received at S. Pleasants' Book-Store.*

From the National Intelligencer.

HISTORY
OF THE
LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

[CONTINUED.]

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL DEBT.

On the 19th of April, Mr. Randolph, from the committee of Ways and Means, made a report respecting the public debt, with an accompanying bill making provision for its entire redemption. The following is the report:

"The propriety of pursuing efficient measures for the final extinguishment of the public debt is a position too obviously true, in the opinion of your committee, to require any illustration from them. The unexampled prosperity of our country, the flourishing state of our finances, and the restoration of peace among the European powers, all contribute to render the present period peculiarly auspicious to this important undertaking. Should, however, the United States neglect to avail themselves of a peace which promises to be of no short duration, if the length and destructive effects from the preceeding war from any criterion by which to estimate the time necessary to reinvigorate the exhausted belligerent parties, should a season of great and increasing financial prosperity be suffered to pass away without a vigorous exertion to exonerate the Union from its present incumbrances, every hope may be abandoned that a nation shall ever be found to discharge the principal of debt which she has once funded: and the United States must rest content, to encounter with embarrassed resources, any emergency which may hereafter arise. A just confidence is, however, entertained that every description of persons, as well as those who advocate extensive warlike establishments, as those who are desirous of lessening the public contributions, will unite in support of a measure, which for liberating the revenues of the Union from their present heavy incumbrances, can alone enable its government to launch into expensive naval preparations, or to reduce the duties on imports.

"That no effectual provision for the final redemption of the whole present debt of the United States does at this time exist, a recurrence to the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, hereunto annexed, will readily demonstrate. To the measures which have already been adopted in relation to this subject, their complexity forms an objection inferior only to their inefficiency. To establish a plan as simple as the nature of the existing system, on which it is necessarily engrafted, will permit, and altogether adequate in its operation, has been the design of the committee. To appropriate, permanently, so much of the annual revenues as may be requisite, appeared the only measure calculated to effect this last and principal purpose. This sum does not exceed the probable excess of the annual receipts beyond the current expenditure of the government. In making the necessary appropriation to the sinking fund instead of leaving to it only such surplus as the government might not choose to employ on any other object, an adherence to economy is secured, whilst the resources of the country to meet any extraordinary emergency remain unimpaired. Nothing less than the regular operation of a permanent system can induce the national expectation that the debt will ever be extinguished. Care, at the same time, has been taken, that such portion of the sum appropriated as the commissioners may be unable annually to apply to the redemption of the debt shall be returned into the public treasury."

To the report was subjoined a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury exhibiting, with great perspicuity, the existing provisions for the redemption of the debt, viz. The funds appropriated, the manner of applying them, and the operation of the provisions.

By the report it appears that 5,228,000 dollars are at present paid in the shape of interest, and that an appropriation of 7, 3 0,000 dollars would leave about 2,100, 000 applicable to a discharge of the principal.

In a previous communication of the Secretary of the Treasury it is stated that the effect produced at the end of the year 1809, on the debt, by the annual application of the sum (7,300,000 dollars) to the payment of both principal and interest, would be at the end of eight years, the payment of the whole of the Dutch debt; of the temporary loans due to the bank; of the navy six per cent. and of the five and a half per cent. stocks; 5,525,300 dollars, and 38 cents of the eight per cent stock; 150,387 dollars and twenty six cents of the four and a half per cent stock; and 11,399,263 dollars and six cents of the principal of the six per cent and deferred stocks, amounting altogether to thirty-two millions two hundred and eighty-nine thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars and seventy cents.

The public debt would, therefore, on the 1st January, 1810, be reduced to 44, 2,739 dollars and 59 cents, viz. 954,899 dollars and 62 cents of the eight per cent stock; 25,612 dollars and 74 cents of the four and a half per cent stock (both of which would be discharged during the four first months of the year 1810;) 80,000 dollars of the 1796 six per cent stock; 25, 452,521 dollars and 60 cents of the 6 per cent and deferred stocks, and the 19,079, 705 dollars and 63 cents, three per cent stock.

The same annual sum of 7,300,000 dollars, applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, would on the supposition that the whole of the six per cent and deferred stocks shall be redeemed at par, and that the whole of the three per cent stock should be reimbursed at its nominal value, discharge the whole of the public debt in seven years and a half after the year 1809, or within the year 1817.

The accompanying bill provided for the annual appropriation of 7,300,000 to the payment of the debt until it shall be entirely redeemed, which sum it vests in the commissioners of the sinking fund, with the reserved right of reimbursing out of that sum demands arising under foreign treaties; it empowers the commissioners to borrow, by obtaining a prolongation of former loans, or otherwise, the sums requisite for the payment of the instalments of Dutch debt due in the years 1803—1806, with a provision that a sum equivalent to that borrowed or reloaned, shall be laid out in the purchase or redemption of the present debt; it empowers the commissioners to contract with the bank of the United States, or with any other public institution, or with individuals, for the payment in Holland of the whole or part of the Dutch debt; authorises the allowance of one-fourth of one per cent. for making remittances abroad, and the appointment of a foreign agent with a salary not exceeding 3,000 dollars.

A debate of several days duration arose on the provisions of this bill, which were opposed by Messrs. Griswold, Bayard, Dana, T. Morris and Dennis—and supported by Messrs. Randolph and Nicholson.

In the different stages of discussion a variety of motions were made by those opposed to the bill to strike out some parts, and amend others, all of which failed by great majorities: Gentlemen, in opposition to the bill, contended that while it professed to redeem the whole debt, it vested new and dangerous powers calculated to increase and perpetuate it, by authorising a reloan to the amount of the Dutch debt; that this authority was dangerous, inasmuch as it was susceptible of great abuse, and useless as remittances to pay the accruing instalments of foreign debt could be made without difficulty; they declared the authority to contract with individuals for the payment in Holland of the Dutch debt still more dangerous, in as much as no individual was competent to the object, and as the risks arising from dishonesty or mercantile failure increased with the additional organs of payment created by the bill; they contended that the allowance of one-fourth of one per cent. was an exorbitant commission, and the establishment of a foreign agent, whose powers would, from their extensiveness, be necessarily dangerous, an evidence of wanton prodigality, both of which could confer little public benefit, and could only tend to bestow additional patronage on the executive; and it was added, that for these and other reasons the bill, in its splendid title to redeem the whole public debt, was a mere cheat on the nation.

The friends of the people declared its object to be of great importance. Instead of devoting to the payment of the debt, as had hitherto been done, the surplus above the expenditue of the government, it provided for vesting in the commissioners a definite sum, which should not be affected by the expenses of the government. A great effect of this measure would be the insurance of an economical disbursement of the public money, which would be adequate to every necessary purpose, in case an emergency did not arise; and in case it did arise, the national credit would rest upon so firm a footing, that no embarrassment could occur in providing for it. They remarked that no new or dangerous powers were conferred by the bill, as every power, susceptible of abuse, given by it, had been, from the unavoidable organization of the sinking fund, already reposed in the commissioners; that the authority to make partial reloans of the Dutch debt became necessary from the difficulties attending remittances to Europe, and from the possibility that the pecuniary situation of the country might require an equalization of the instalments of foreign debt, which, for a few coming years were very disproportionate; they shewed from the experience of the government, and that of the bank of the United States, that remittances could not be made without incurring great difficulties; they declared the imputation of a tendency in this measure to perpetuate the public debt to be weak and unfounded, as any reloan of Dutch debt would be attended by the payment of an equivalent portion of domestic debt. The authority to contract with public institutions, or individuals, was vindicated, and it was observed that the security given by a considerable number of individuals mutually responsible for each other, was of all others, the least obnoxious to censure. The commission of one-fourth per cent. for remittances was very low, and would not, in any year, exceed four thousand dollars on the whole sum remitted; and as to the appointment of a foreign agent, that had been an argument in the general estimation so proper as to have been long contemplated by the treasury department under the late administration.

Notwithstanding a debate on the above points, protracted for three days, the bill eventually passed by the great majority of thirty six, there being 55 for, and 19 against it.

Independent of the new provisions for the more prompt redemption of the public debt created by this bill, it derived importance from furnishing a criterion of the sentiments and views of the new administration in relation to public credit. The charge of hostility to it had been so repeatedly made, that many who were deeply interested in the funds trembled for their property. All alarm subsided on the passage of this act, which demonstrated the determination of the government, while they complied with rigid good faith with the national engagements, to adopt every practicable mean of extinguishment, thereby fully satisfying the claim of the creditor, and the expectation of the public, that the debt should be speedily discharged. Whatever may have been the opinion of their predecessors, this act renounced on the part of the present administration, all idea of a public debt being a bublic blessing; and as the idea had, with a certain description of citizens, become very familiar, nothing short of an act of the legislature could, perhaps, have exposed its fallacy.

It will be remarked that this measure, as well as every other leading measure, proposed by the majority, received the opposition of the minority. A disinterested man, aloof from the prejudices of party would have concluded that, with whatever jealousy the adoption of a measure so laudable by the majority, would have been regarded by the minority, the latter would scarcely have undertaken openly to oppose it. But the field of party violence had been taken, and it appears to have been deemed good policy to inveigh acrimoniously against every measure proposed. This conviction may have been strengthened by the indistinct hope, that the approbation of the public creditors, hitherto the allies of federal policy, would be qualified by instilling in their minds suspicion however vague or unjust. A very different effect, however, ensued; and the creditor saw with surprise those who had heretofore avowed exclusive friendship, suffering party spirit to lead them into acts subversive of public faith, while he contemplated those who had been reproached as its enemies, guarding it with jealous security.

[*Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.*]

IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The General in Chief, of the Army of Guadaloupe and its dependencies.

Considering that by the effect of the revolution and of an extraordinary war, abuses subversive of the safety and prosperity of a colony were introduced into the names and things of this country; considering that colonies are nothing more than establishments formed by Europeans, who have brought negroes thither as the only individuals suited to the cultivation of these countries; that between these two fundamental classes of colonists and their negroes, breeds of a mixed blood have issued, always distinct from the whites who have formed the establishments; considering that the latter only are the indigenous of the French nation, and ought to exercise the prerogatives; considering the favors granted by the mother country, by weakening the essential principles of these establishments, have only served to prevent all the elements of their existence, and to bring about progressively that general conspiracy which has burst forth in this colony against the whites and troops sent under the orders of the general by the consular government, whilst the other colonies (in submitting to a domestic and paternal government) present a picture of the ease and affluence of all classes of men in contrast with the vagrantage, laziness, misery, and all the evils with which this colony has been oppressed, and particularly the blacks abandoned to themselves; insomuch that national justice and humanity, as well as policy, require the restoration of the true principles on which rest the security and the success of the establishments formed by the French in this colony, at the same time that government will proscribe with ardour the abuses and excesses which formerly manifested themselves, and which might again make their appearance.

DECREES *as follows*:

Art. I. Until it be otherwise ordered, the title of *French Citizen* shall be borne throughout this colony and its dependencies by none but the whites. No other individual can assume that title, nor exercise the functions and offices which are attached to it. The whites only, who have been inscribed in the national guard from the age of 15 until that of 53, shall have the right to wear the uniform and to have arms for their use.—Those whites who should not be inscribed therein cannot enjoy the same right, and shall be denounced in case of contravention to the general in chief, who will determine in regard to them the penalty incurred, according as the case may be.

II. All individuals other than the whites, who shall not have sold or disposed of their arms in behalf of citizens inscribed in the national guard, within five days from the publication of these presents, shall be obliged to make a deposit of them; viz. in the towns to the commandant of the place, and in the other communes to the commissioners of the government, who will each of them enter the same on a register, a duplicate of which shall be sent to the general in chief.—After that period there will be domiciliary visits, and every one convicted of having kept back or secreted arms, in whatever place it may be, shall be brought before the military commission to be tried as accomplices of rebellion.

III. All the functions of the municipalities are suspended, and shall be consecrated in the commissaries of the government of each commune, under the general inspection of the superior commissary.

IV. All men of colour and blacks who are not bearers of a legal act of exemption from all actual service, shall be bound, within 24 hours for the cities, and within five days for the country and boroughs, to depart from the communes in which they may be, in order to return on the plantations to which they belonged before the war, except those who have served honorably in the army of the line, and on the fate of whom the general in chief will decide according to the report of the superior commissary.

The disposition of the present article is general, and shall take effect notwithstanding all decrees, regulations, orders or authorisations contrary thereto, with the exception specified in the 6th article.

V. To that effect passports shall be delivered to them by the commissaries of government, who will assign to them the route by which they are to travel to their respective plantations, where the general in chief grants them their pardon, whatever may have been the motive of their absence.

VI. All those, however, who have been hired with the domains denominated *national*, and to which they are considered as belonging, are to be maintained therein until the cancelling or expiration of the lease.

VII. All those who shall not have arrived upon the plantation, to which they respectively belong, within five days from the publication of the present decree, shall be considered as accomplices of rebellion.

At the expiration of that period the Civil and Military authority shall cause strict enquiries and the most vigorous measures to be adopted; in case of resistance, or of flight, the offenders may be taken dead or alive. Those who shall be apprehended after the expiration of the term of forgiveness, and accused of some direct act of rebellion, shall be brought before the military commission, or be detained in prison 'till claimed by their owner, supported by the authority of the commissary of government from the place where they are incarcerated; and shall suffer in entering it such correction as the said commissary may think proper to inflict.

VIII. All individuals whose respective plantations, (to which they used to belong before the war) are out of the Colony, shall be bound under the penalties expressed in Art. 7th, to appear within twenty-four hours before the commissary of government at the commune in which they may find themselves, in order to be added to the *depot* fixed in the town of Basse-Terre, and be distributed as the general in chief may direct, according to the report of the superior commissary.

IX. All individuals who have come since the retaking of the country from the English, and who may be the bearers of a legal act of freedom, shall be bound to appear within five days from the publication of these presents before the commissary of government, to have a certificate delivered to them for the purpose of returning into the country they formerly inhabited, or any where else; peace having rendered the communications and residences free in all the dependencies of the republic. The delinquents shall be pursued and incarcerated, to be given up at the disposal of the general in chief.

X. Those who should favour the offenders in opposition to the different dispositions established above, by harbouring or lending them any assistance whatever, shall be subjected to the same penalties as themselves; and if white persons, they shall be arrested and sent under a sufficient escort to the general in chief, who will impose such a fine as the case may require; or they shall be sent back to the military commission to be punished according to the magnitude of the offence; more especially if there should be a plot of brigands, without prejudice to the indemnities in favour of the owners, agreeably to the method hereafter declared with regard to defaulters.

XI. In future, every defaulter, above the age of 14, shall be punished for the first offence with one year in irons and the correctional discipline upon the plantation to which he is attached; The second offence shall be punished with five years in irons, besides the correctional discipline; and in case of relapse, he shall be given up to the military commission, or to the tribunal specially established for that purpose; which will apply to him the penalties decreed against brigands and public plunderers. In all cases, the defaulter who shall be met in arms, shall be judged according to these latter dispositions.

XII. Every inhabitant has the private police of his plantation, and may inflict the penalties specified in the preceding article, as well as the punishment of the dungeon, under the inspection of the commissary of government, who is bound to repress, impeach, and prosecute on his own responsibility, all abuses and excesses which may be committed on the part of any inhabitant. This disposition is specially confided to the zeal and the justice of the superior commissary.

XIII. The owners shall be bound to inform of their defaulters, within twenty-four hours after their absence, to the commissary of government (who will enter said declarations in a separate register) under the penalty of being deprived of all indemnity which will then accrue to the benefit of the treasury, and even of the owner's rights to said defaulter, if the latter be arrested after ten days absence, without such declaration having been made.

XIV. Every citizen in the cities, boroughs and the country, who in contempt of the present decree shall continue to keep or shall hereafter be found to have working for his benefit on his plantation or at his service, one or more individuals not belonging to it, without the express permission of the true owner, or without leave from the commissary of government of the commune where he resides, who should have acknowledged his state of freedom, shall be considered a secreter of defaulters.

XV. Every secreter or favourer of defalcation shall be condemned to pay within twenty four hours, at the suit of the commissary of government where the offence may have been committed, a fine of two hundred dollars for each of the defaulters designated in article XIV. And if he possesses not sufficient to discharge the fine, he shall be punished with one year's imprisonment. The fine for a repetition of the offence will be four hundred dollars for each defaulter, besides one year's imprisonment; in case of insolvency, he shall be banished from the colony for ten years—and for the third offence, his property shall be confiscated and he shall be banished for the term of his life. In all cases there shall be deducted from the said pecuniary penalties, the indemnity due to the owner of the defaulter, at the rate of one dollar per day, from the date of the declaration which shall have been made according to article XIII.

XVI. Every black [illegible] ual or of colour, belonging to so[illegible] plantation, who shall be an accomplice in favorer of defalcation, shall undergo the same penalties as are pronounced against the defaulters.

XVII. All proprietors, tenants, and other private citizens in the towns as well as in the boroughs and country, are bound, under the same penalties as the concealers of defaulters, to declare, within ten days after the publication of these presents, to the commissary of government in the vicinity of their residence, all the new blacks made prisoners during the war, and who have been put or have got into their possession, either present or not, that the said commissaries may make out a nominative statement, which they will forward to the superior commissary, charged to report the same to the General in chief, who will adopt such measures as to him may appear necessary. The said statement shall mention the habituation on which the individual in question is placed, the name of the proprietor or tenant at the service of whom he is and all circumstances or observations which are known concerning said individual. The individual of that class who shall be found defaulter unless he be within the exception of the article VI, shall be reputed a stray, and sent immediately to the commissary of government at Basseterre, who will cause him to be put into the depot-general of the jail of the said city, giving advice of the same to the superior commissary, who will report as above.

XVIII. In order to repress the abuses and treacheries which existed in regard to the impositions of the tax of one fourth allowed to cultivators on the incomes, and substituting thereto an order of things more conformable to humanity, from the twentieth of Thermidor next (8th August, 1802) exclusively, the payment of one fourth is abolished. All accounts shall, however, be regulated and settled to that epoch by the commissaries of government who shall be obliged to forward the statement, within the month, to the superior commissary, mentioning the payment, in order that the general in chief may take such measures as may be required if the same should not have been effected: except respecting the habitations which may have been burnt, wholly or in part, in the late events, which are fully discharged from said payments.

From the twentieth of Thermidor next (3d August) inclusively, the working time of the cultivators, and other individuals attached to manufactories, shall be divided into weeks; Sundays shall be the days of rest. The general in chief is about taking measures to re-establish the exercise of worship, throughout the colony, in the like manner as it has been done in France.

From the same period, the inhabitants shall be obliged to feed and clothe the individuals attached to their habitations, viz.

For cloathing, two suits a year, of tow cloth, at the pleasure of the owners; for food, to each of the individuals from the age of ten years and upwards, two pounds of meat or three pounds of cod fish, two pots manioque flour, or an equivalent in other provisions, for one week; and the half only of the said provisions to all children from the time of their being weaned to the age of ten. The inhabitants shall be bound to preserve at all times a certain quantity of land sufficient for raising the necessaries of life, which shall not be less than five squares per fifty heads of working negroes.—They shall likewise be bound to have a separate hospital, wherein the sick and infirm shall be taken care of, fed, and provided with medicines at their own expense, and with an health officer, in the communes where there are any. The dispositions of the present article are specially recommended to the inspection and the humanity of the commissaries of government under the particular direction of the superior commissary.

XIX. The measures prescribed by preceding decrees of the general in chief, are maintained in every thing not contrary to the present, which shall be printed,

read, published, registered and posted up wherever it may be necessary.

Done at Head-Quarters, Basseterre Guadaloupe, the 28th Messidor of the year 10 of the French Republic (7th July, 1802.)

(Signed) *RICHEPANCE.*

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Every day's contents of the federal prints evinces more and more the virulence of opposition to government. Things the most trivial are magnified into mountains; shadows are attempted to be perverted into substances; and poison endeavoured to be thrown into the public mind. The philanthropy, conciliation, brotherly love and magnanimity displayed in the inaugural speech; the judgment, discretion, integrity, and propriety exemplified in the recent message; and the benevolence, economy, fostering policy and patriotism so truly evinced in the measures of our legislature—all, all, have been aimed at to be blurred and shaded by the hands of malignity and aspersion. The President of the United States is charged with venality, perfidy, bribery, corruption, treachery, infidelity, partiality, injustice, and every inordinate vice—until at last, one might suppose that he had not a single virtue left—that he had never one in him. The members of administration are blended in the catalogue of charges—and left without a merit. In the name of heaven, what for a government have we? What are the people to think? What are they to conclude if these things are to be believed? But let us descend to particulars.

The great *hubbub* of the moment is of Mr. Jefferson, and *two hundred dollars!* Really, sir, it is too truly ridiculous to dwell on for a moment—and I shall leave it to be consigned to contempt, whither it will certainly go whenever the ingenuity and address of weak malice shall be read through. The next is of displacing, and of making appointments. Let us argue a little. When the first president came into office, he had every thing to begin, he had no one to turn out, he had nothing to do but to appoint, and he appointed at his pleasure. The succeeding President trod in his shoes, and it suited his policy and purposes to continue what had been done—yet no one will dispute his right to adopt a complete change if he had thought proper. The appointments of one President are no more obligatory upon another, than his policy; otherwise we might establish an aristocracy of persons and sentiments at once—Every President has a right to begin anew; and if he does not enter into a thorough renovation, it ought not to be charged against him as a crime for going as far as he judges proper. But if previous appointments are so much stickled for, what will be said of old veterans, old faithful servants, soldiers of a seven years long and hardy war, tried men of '76, who have yet never known the balm of administrative favour, or of service, now *nineteen years!* Think of those who have gone to the grave neglected, and think of those who are living! Count from the year '83—then count from the year '89—and see these men precluded, proscribed, and sat at nought to keep others in (equally meritorious, equally capable I will say) to dwell in the sun shine of indulgence, and to enjoy the rewards of public duty.

But I would ask these men how long they would wish to continue in office to the exclusion of their fellow citizens, their brother soldiers, and their brother patriots? Are not *thirteen years* long enough? Or if it is not long enough, let them fix the time. When will they have even the politeness to end? What are their sentiments, what their minds, what their justice, what their purpose, what their policy, when at this day we see them all struggling still to preserve and perpetuate their situations; men who would have annihilated the present President, if they could, rather than he should come in; men who have spit their venum in columns against him; men who threatened to *resign!* And yet rest under his administration. Where are these mighty men, these men of Goliah, these champions of retirement? Why, holding offices, and outrageous if but a single one of their own sacred order is touched upon. They will batten in office, and hold themselves in readiness to serve as a phalanx for a future *****, or a **-******, or a ********! I recollect only one instance of resignation, and that was to get a *better place*. What effrontery must these men have? The fact is, they think they can play their game upon the President, and will stay in to be turned out, that they may have a pretext to make an *uproar*—What would they say, if the President had dismissed them all at once? (And they will not deny that it was in his power; and if they will be candid, they will acknowledge it was his policy.) What right had they to stay in a moment, and subject him to such an alternative. Why, it was to answer their mercenary and malignant purposes. To constrain him to things that they might censure. But let us go on:

What do the federalists want? They complain of the *imbecility* of our government. They denounce upon our *economy. They want* ENERGY—*They want a* FULL TREASURY. Let them have both. Let them be satisfied. Let them solace under the blessings they prescribe—Let them feel the one and fill the other. We will no longer want energy, nor the means to support it. We will preserve the public confidence, defend our rights and liberties, expunge dilapidators, and thus meet them on their own ground. They will blush to refuse this.

REPUBLICANUS.

WILMINGTON, September 11.

A considerable degree of alarm has pervaded this Borough, with respect to the prevalence of the Yellow Fever. We think it a duty to state, that from the information we have obtained, and which we think correct, there is not a greater number of sick than might be expected, when we take into consideration the season of the year, and the sudden and extreme change from heat to cool. No doubt but the most extravagant reports are in circulation. In order to enable every one to form a correct judgment, we here publish a list of deaths since the 4th instant. On the 4th *two*; 5th *two*; 8th *one*; 9th *one*; 10th *one*. The physicians also state, that there are not an uncommon number of cases of fever, and that the most of them are of the remittent kind.——The publication, therefore, in the Philadelphia papers, that "the Fever rages in Wilmington," *is not founded in truth.*

WASHINGTON CITY, September 13.

SAMUEL THATCHER is chosen Representative to the present Congress, for the first Eastern district of Massachusetts. The whole number of votes was 1450. Mr. Thatcher had 815 and Major Kinsley his competitor 600; the other votes were given to various characters.

The Virginia Argus.

RICHMOND:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1802.

It is said, that some persons have objected to the petition which is intended to be presented to the next General Assembly, for an alteration of the charter of Richmond: That it is intended, by the *et cetras*, at the end of the petition, to extend it to objects not mentioned in the body of the petition itself. There never was a charge more unfounded. The general expressions, "and your petitioners will ever pray, and *et cetras*," are very common to all petitions; but they are never conceived to empower the legislature to go beyond the objects specified in the petition itself. But what ought to remove all cavil in this case, is, that the petition is expressly confined to making the elections annual; and a separation of the Common-hall from the magistracy. The petition first states; that these two evils exist, and prays that they may be amended. The truth is, that persons who will not encounter the unpopularity of opposing the salutary reform proposed by the petition, think to defeat it by a quibble:—But the people of Richmond have too much good sense to be cheated out of their rights by a play upon words.

A CITIZEN.

☞ *Mr. Jones is requested to insert the above in the Examiner.*

The vile, intemperate, and unparalleled abuse of the President of the United States with which the federal papers are filled, exhibit a spectacle that must astonish every reflecting mind. In no country or nation in the world have abandoned libellers been suffered to traduce the characters of their magistrates, and treat them with so much contempt, as at the present day in this. From four to eight columns of newspaper which ought to be devoted to useful information are filled with low and venomous slander against Mr. *Jefferson*. And this by men who but a few months since were harping upon the respect due to constituted authorities, and the sacredness of private character. Not only inconsistent with themselves must such men be, but opposed to decency and justice. False, base, wicked and Malicious indeed they are, if they are judged by their works.

Pre-eminent for infamy among these literary assassins stands the editor of the *New-York Evening Post* and *Herald*, papers set up by the party of *Alexander Hamilton* for the express purpose of *writing down* the present administration. This editor, emboldened by the lenity and forbearance of a virtuous and magnanimous policy, has carried his malignity and invective to a height which any decent man ought to despise. He (Mr. *Coleman*) makes use of language against the President which he would be ashamed to employ against a criminal at the bar. Paid for abusing Mr. Jefferson, he makes the vile work his daily vocation; and while he exults at a republican printer's being fined for slandering a private citizen who is a federalist, continually publishes the grossest defamation with the most malicious intention against the first character in the United States.

If republicans made use of *sedition laws* or the *good old common law* to protect their rulers from these unprincipled vipers—alas every gaol would be a federal printer's office, while every federal dollar would be insufficient to pay their fines. Yes, even the paltry obscure country printers who eke out a gazette weekly from the scum and dregs of the *Evening Post* and similar papers, would find their eyes opened to a sense of their turpitude by the old fashioned plaister of a few hundred dollars fine and a few months imprisonment; and if their confinement was to be increased in proportion to the number of their offences, they must live longer than Methusalem to answer the law's demands.

The burden of the federal song now is—"*Mr. Jefferson paid Callender for writing against the late administration*: he is therefore guilty." Granting that it is criminal to pay for publications in opposition to the administration of government, where do the supporters of the federal editors find their exoneration from guilt? Every subscriber to a federal paper is guilty, from year to year, of this high crime and misdemeanor of which Mr. Jefferson is charged. They pay their printers for abusing the administration; they furnish the annual wages of the iniquity; and all the curses denounced upon Mr. Jefferson fall upon their own heads. Think of this, ye patrons of those printers who abuse Mr. Jefferson for giving to a man [Callender] who wrote against the administration of our government. Your party now pay Callender for vilifying the President, and you pay printers for copying Callender's scurrility. Thus you justify whatever is alledged against Mr. Jefferson for his charity to Callender, or you criminate yourselves by practising the same line of conduct you so strongly condemn in another.

(Bee.)

William Trescott, of Vermont, has written a book under the title of "STAR CROSS, by which can be found the hour and minute of the night, with ease and exactness, without the assistance of either clock or watch." *(ib*

Dr. *John Shore* is appointed Collector of the Port of Petersburg—and we understand he will accept of the appointment.

(Petersburg Intelligencer.)

NEW-YORK, Sept. 13.

For the file of London papers from which the Foreign Intelligence in this day's Mercantile Advertiser is copied, and for the long list of vessels left at Liverpool which will be found amongst our marine article s we are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Paddock of the ship Allegany. Captain P. left Liverpool on the 20th July, and brings London papers to the 18th. They contain nothing materially interesting. The Fourteenth of July had passed over without producing those great changes in the French Government which we had been prepared to expect; and the attention of the People of Egland, at the date of our latest accounts, was almost wholly o - cupied with the business of electing members to serve in the new Parliament.

Average price of Flaur 54s. 9d. per sack.

NUMBER OF INTERMENTS

In the Burial Grounds of the City and Liberties of PHILADELPHIA, on the following days, ending each day at noon; and the state of the THERMOMITER in an open entry, at thre o'clock, P. M.

	Adults.	*Children.*	*Total.*	*Thermomiter*
Sept. 1,	3	7	10	85
—— 2,	3	1	4	77
—— 3,	6	7	13	74
—— 4,	2	3	5	76
—— 5,	5	6	11	67
—— 6,				58
—— 7,	8	2	10	67
—— 8,	3	7	10	71
—— 9,	6	2	8	74
——10,	4	4	8	75
——11,	4	3	7	74
——12,				80

Rapid Disorganization of the Human Body

A letter to General William Shepherd contained information, that on the night of the 10th day of March, 1802, in one of the towns of the state of Massachusetts, the body of an elderly woman evaporated and disappeared from some internal and unknown cause, in the duration of about one hour and an half. Part of the family had gone to bed, and the rest were abroad. The old woman remained awake to take care of the house. By and by one of the grand children came home, and discovered the floor near the hearth to be on fire. An alarm was made, a light brought, and means taken to extinguish it. While these things were doing, some singulsr appearances were observed on the hearth and the contiguous floor. There was a sort of greasy soot and ashes, with remains of a human body, and an unusual smell in the room. All the clothes were consumed, and the grandmother was missing. It was at first supposed she had, in attempting to light her pipe of tobacco, fallen into the fire and been burned to death. But on considering how small the fire was, and that so total a consumption could scarcely have happened if there had been ten times as much, there is more reason to conclude that this is another case of that spontaneous decomposition of the human body, of which there are several instances on record. It is to be regretted that the particulars have not been more carefully noticed. *(Medical Repository.)*

To Rent,
A TENEMENT,

On the cross street, near the Mason's Hall—Pleasantly situated.——Possession will be given the first day of next month.

MICHAEL GRANTLAND.

16th September, 1802.

TO LET,
The Old City Tavern,

AT A MODERATE RATE, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.—

TO those unacquainted with this dwelling, it may be observed, that it is every way adapted for a public house; with good kitchens and stabling, a large yard, and an excellent garden; in the yard there is a good bake-house—its situation renders it an object worth the attention of persons in the country, who may be disposed to keep a tavern in Richmond.—For terms apply to

SOLOMON JACOBS.

September 17th, 1802.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, to alter and amend the Charter of the City of Richmond.

September 17th, 1802. (2m)

Judge Tucker's
BLACKSTONE.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING

AN AMERICAN EDITION

OF

BLACKSTONE'S

COMMENTARIES,

WITH NOTES OF REFERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS

OF THE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA:

With an appendix to each volume, containing tracts upon such subjects as appeared necessary to form a systematic view of the Laws of Virginia as a Member of the Federal Union.

BY ST. GEORGE TUCKER,

Professor of Law in the college of William and Mary, and one of the judges of the General Court in Virginia.

Printed for *WILLIAM YOUNG BIRCH*, and *ABRAHAM SMALL*—Philadelphia.

THE PROPOSED EDITION WILL CONTAIN—

I. An introduction, or preface.

II. Notes on such parts of the Commentaries as treat on subjects which relate to correlative powers, delegated by the constitution and laws of the federal government, or of the state of Virginia; shewing in what instances the principles of the British constitution, the maxims of that government, the general customs or common law of England, acts of the British parliament, and particular customs, or prescriptions, have been adopted or confirmed; altered and amended; or wholly changed and repealed, by local circumstances, political considerations, or the express provisions contained in our constitutions and statute law.

III. To each volume of the Commentaries, there will be an appendix; into which will be introduced notes of a more considerable length, which cannot conveniently be inserted in the body of the work, and SHORT TRACTS upon some subjects arising out of our own constitution and laws.

IV. The appendix to the first volume will contain, 1. A discourse on government; 2. An enquiry into the obligation and authority of the common law and statutes of England, in the United States respectively; and whether the same be the law of the federal government of the United States or not. 3. A view of the written law of the commonwealth of Virginia as partaking of the constitution and laws of the federal government, and treaties made thereby; as well as of its own particular constitution, and acts of its legislature; together with such acts of the parliament of Great-Britain, as may be still supposed to have any force or obligation therein. 4. A view of the constitution of the United States; its relation and connection with the state constitutions; a brief examination of their respective powers; a short parallel between it and that of Great-Britain; an examination of some of its defects; and a view of the amendments thereto proposed by the several state conventions; and of such as may still be proper to be taken into further consideration. 5. A short view of the constitution of Virginia; an examination of some of Mr. Jefferson's positions respecting it; some hints with regard to an amendment of it, &c. 6. Observations on the right of conscience and the freedom of the press, in the United States of America.—7. A view of the origin, progress, and present state of slavery in Virginia, with a plan for its gradual abolition. 8. View of the laws respecting glebes and churches in Virginia.

V. The appendix to the second volume will contain a short abstract of the land laws in Virginia, with a reference to such as are not to be found in any general code. 2. A discourse on the law of descents in Virginia. 3. An engraved copperplate table of descents according thereto. 4. A table shewing the manner in which estates in parcenary shall be divided pursuant thereto. 5. A view of the laws respecting escheats and forfeitures, passed during the revolutionary war, and of the rights of foreigners to hold lands in Virginia. 6. A view of the laws respecting slaves as property. 7. A discourse on the subject of the laws restraining usury.

VI. The appendix to the third volume will contain a short view of the courts of the United States, and of the commonwealth of Virginia, with an abstract of the laws by which the practice therein is regulated: Strictures on the trial by jury in Virginia under the existing laws, and a plan for their amendment.

VII. The appendix to the fourth volume will contain an abstract of the criminal jurisdiction of the federal government, and of the commonwealth of Virginia; and a short discourse on treason.

VIII. The tracts mentioned in the fourth section—together with the Editor's preface, and the Commentator's introduction, being all attached to the first volume of Blackstone; will, in this edition, be divided into two parts—the preface and introductions; and the five tracts first mentioned in the fourth section, will be attached to the first part, and the other three tracts mentioned in the same section, will make the appendix to the second part.

☞ The *notes* dispersed throughout the work will amount to fourteen or fifteen hundred. Those which refer to the constitution and laws of the *United States* are very numerous.

CONDITIONS.

I. That the work be printed with a new type on superfine paper, and in five very large octavo volumes; and be bound in neat law binding.

II. That it shall go to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained to make it prudent—and from the time of going to press be published in one year.

III. That the price of the whole, complete and bound, shall be twenty dollars, payable on delivery.

ADDRESS BY THE PUBLISHERS.

It is presumed, a little consideration will make it obvious, that a work so extensive, and which will employ a large capital, cannot be put to press until a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to make it prudent:—The publishers do not recollect that any book, of the same amount, has been printed in the United States, without either a part of the purchase money, being required in advance, or returns made as it proceeded, by delivering the volumes as they were printed. In the present case, the whole work will be finished and completely bound, before any payment is made.

It is earnestly requested that the gentlemen who intend subscribing, will forward their names as soon as possible, either by letter (post paid) to the Publishers in Philadelphia, or through the medium of book-sellers in the neighboring towns. The post-masters will also be furnished with a subscription paper, and it is presumed they will forward any names that may offer; as a remuneration, and to induce gentlemen to give it a little attention, whoever procures nine subscribers shall be entitled to a tenth copy, but it is to be especially understood, that the person who receives a copy for procuring subscribers, must be answerable for the payment of all the gentlemen who sign his list. The publishers demand nothing but on delivery of the books, complete; they are therefore, determined not to leave a single set, without, at that time receiving payment for it.

Gentlemen who forward names to the publishers, are requested to mention where the books are to be sent, and if possible, to make the place of delivery some considerable and well known town.

Subscription papers will be found in the hands of Mr. Prichard and Mr. S. Pleasants, in Richmond; Messrs. Ross & Douglas, Petersburg;—Mr. E. Merick, Norfolk; Mr. R. Greenhow, Williamsburg; Mr. Henderson, Fredericksburg; Mr. S. Bishop, Alexandria; Mr. J. Albusis, Martinsburg; Mr. Bowen, Winchester; Mr. J. Gales, Raleigh, North-Carolina; Messrs. Bailey & Waller, Charleston, South-Carolina; Mr. J. Marsh, Georgetown, Potomac; Messrs. Rapin & Co. Washington City; Messrs. G. Hill, and Conrad & Co. Baltimore, &c. &c.

The Publishers have only to add, that they believe it will be found to be considerably the lowest priced law book, of a similar extent, and including a copy-right purchase, that has appeared for many years, either in America or Europe.

WILLIAM YOUNG BIRCH,
ABRAHAM SMALL.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1802. eo8w

TO BE RENTED,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS,

The following Tenements,

SITUATED AT ATLETT'S WARE-HOUSE, ON MATTAPONY RIVER—TO WIT:

A Two-Story HOUSE,

Containing eight rooms, seven of which have fire places, and at present occupied as a Tavern, for which purpose it is well calculated, having all necessary out houses annexed to it, with a Garden, Stables, and several well inclosed Lots—also, a piece of ground appropriated for Race-Paths.

Three Store-Houses,

Each containing an Accounting and two Lumber-Rooms—At a convenient distance from the Store-houses, are three large Granaries, placed on the bank of the River, which is sufficiently deep to admit vessels of burden to load under their spouts.

A Dwelling-House,

Containing two Rooms (and a Portico) below, and one above, with a fire place in each room, and necessary out Offices and Lots.

Immediate possession may be had in two of the Store-Houses, Granaries and the Dwelling-House: In the Tavern on the first of January, and the other Store-House and Granary, the first of February next——For terms apply to the subscriber, near the premises.

P. ATLETT.

Montville, King-William, September 14, 1802. (w4t)

At a Quarterly Court of Hustings, continued by adjournment, and held for the City of Richmond, at the Courthouse, on Tuesday, the 10th day of August, 1802.

Robert Mitchell, Complt. } In Chan.
AGAINST
Jno. Magee and Leighton Wood, Defts. } cery.

THIS day came the complainant, by George W. Smith, gent. his attorney, and the defendant John Magee, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel aforesaid, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant, John Magee, do appear here on the first day of the next December term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order by forthwith inserted in some one of the news-papers published in the City of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this City.

A Copy,
Teste,
ADAM CRAIG, c. c.

ON the 28th day of April last, Mr. *SETH B. WIGGINTON* applied to me to give him a deed of trust on some property, to secure the payment of a debt due by me to Messrs. Richard S. Hackley & Co. of New-York, which was agreed to by me. The property was named, viz. 1000 acres of Military Land, 200 Acres in Fluvanna County, and 1000 acres on Sandy river. Mr. Wigginton also applied to me to know if it would be agreeable for me to add the Brick Lumber-house on the bason of the canal, alluded to by Mr. *William Moncure*, the Trustee.—The reply from me was that I would not nor never would, and gave him my reasons at that time. This conversation passed in the presence of respectable testimony. The three tracts of Land was the property mutually agreed on between Mr. Seth B. Wigginton and myself. Mr. Wigginton went to his room, and filled up the blanks. It being late at night, and in the hurry of business, I signed the deeds, without minutely examining them; having full confidence in Mr. Wigginton, that he would not add any thing but what was agreed on. My refusing to admit the deed to record is not on account of there being but two witnesses to sign; but that the lumber-house was inserted contrary to my knowledge, in stead of the 1000 acres of Land.

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, Sept. 13, 1802.

SOME time last Spring, Mr. Seth B. Wigginton applied to Mr. Bartlett Still, in my presence, to give him a deed of Trust, on his brick Lumber-house on the bason of the canal, which Mr. Still positively refused, in consequence of his not having paid for, nor obtained a right to it. I further believe the deed of Trust that Mr. Still intended to give Mr. Wigginton was on three Tracts of Land, and not the Lumber-house.

EDMUND TAYLOR, Jun.

Richmond, Sept. 13th, 1802

RANAWAY on the 30th day of August last, a negro man, by the name of

SQUIRE;

About twenty-five years of age; he is very black, has rather a down look when spoken to, is about five feet five or six inches high, round-shouldered, speaks in a hoarse voice, his feet rather long, his nose high and thin, and has a large scar on one of his feet occasioned by a cut with an ax. He carried away with him a variety of clothing, among which were two broad cloth coats (pretty much worn) one a blue and the other a dark grey, several pair of pantaloons of different colours, a wool hat, and two pair of shoes, one pair with low and the other with very high quarters, laced before and nailed round the soals. He went away, it is thought, with a negro man by the name of

JACK,

Belonging to Mrs. Anne Holman, who made his elopement on the 23rd of August last and was lurking about the neighbourhood till the 30th. Jack is about twenty-three years old, tolerably black, is about five feet eight or nine inches high, and walks with his toes very much out; he wore away a brown linen shirt and overalls, a grey cloth coat, and a wool hat. —Whoever will apprehend the said slaves and bring them to the subscriber in Buckingham county, or secure them in any jail so that he can recover them again, shall (exclusive of what the law allows) receive *TWENTY DOLLARS* reward, or *TEN DOLLARS* for either of them.

BOAZ FORD.

Buckingham, Sept. 1, 1802. [w3t]

ON Thursday the 30th of September, if fair, if not the next fair day,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

At public auction, at the late mansion house of Byrd Chamberlayne, dec. in the county of King William, about

Forty Slaves,

Consisting of Men, Women and Children; also, the stocks of Horses, Cattle and Hogs, Household and Kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, &c.——Credit will be allowed the purchasers until the fifth day of August next, for all sums above 20 dollars, on giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from their dates if not punctually paid.——Those who have claims against the estate are requested to bring them forward as early as possible, prior to the day of sale.

Liquidated demands against the estate, will be received for any property sold.

EDWD: P. CHAMBERLAYNE, Administrator.

19th August, 1802. [eo2]

☞ *P. S. In consequence of the Richmond Races commencing on the 5th of October the day first fixed on for the sale of the above property, the sale will take place on Thursday the 30th of September, as above.*

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

AUSTIN & ANDERSON,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN.—All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business. All those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin.
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, 3d May, 1802. tf

NOTICE.

PETITIONS WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA,

Praying that such alterations may be made in the act intituled "An act to reduce in-"to one, the several acts concerning Mills, "Mill dams and other obstructions of wa-"ter-courses," as shall effectually prevent in future, the erecting or keeping up any traps, dams, hedges, weirs or other devices in James-river or its navigable branches, for the purpose of taking fish; or which shall operate as an obstacle to their passage in any part of the waters thereof

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THE PARTNERSHIPS OF
WEBSTER & CROUCH and CROUCH & WEBSTER

WERE dissolved by mutual agreement the 4th instant.—Those who have claims aginst the concerns, will please apply for payment to Robert Crouch; and those indebted are desired to make payment to him alone, such having been the terms of the agreement by which the said partnerships were dissolved.

ROBERT CROUCH.

Richmond, August 10, 1802.

N. B. THE CITY HOTEL will in future be kept by the Subscriber, on his own account.

R. CROUCH

Writing Paper and Quills,

For Sale at this Printing Office.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE

Tract of Land,

ON which he resides, lying on both sides of Modest creek, containing about 1300 acres, of which 300 are in cultivation, arranged into five distinct fields, all of which are well inclosed; there are about 900 acres of wood land, which is esteemed the best Tobacco land in the neighbourhood (of the same number of acres) the land is well timbered and watered, the buildings are valuable, being just finished, and built under the particular inspection of the subscriber; they consist of a very convenient and pleasant dwelling house with three rooms below and three above stairs, two brick chimnies and two porches, a Granery 32 feet by 18, and all other out houses for the convenience of a family; its distance from Petersburg is 55, from Richmond 75 miles.

I WILL ALSO SELL A

Tract of Land

Lying in the county of Charlotte, containing 630 acres, mostly wood land, & a large proportion of it prime Tobacco land—and is a part of that valuable body of land that formerly belonged to Mathew Marable, deceased, on Finniewood. A more particular description of those two tracts of land is deemed unnecessary in an advertisement, as it is presumed such as are desirous of purchasing would wish to view the land and judge for themselves.—The terms will be moderate for a part cash, the balance on a credit, for young negroes or land on either of the Harpeth rivers in Tennessee.

For further porticulars application will be made to the subscriber. (tf)

LEWELLYN JONES.

Lunenburg county, August 10, 1802.

THE subscriber being desirous to remove to the state of Tennessee, will sell that valuable

Tract of Land,

Whereon he now lives, lying on Twittie's Creek in Charlotte county, containing about 1300 acres. It borders on the Creek about two miles, into which runs four branches in parallel directions, nearly equally distant from each other; on each of these branches are several very excellent springs of good water; there is on the tract, (I suppose) near three hundred acres of low grounds, including a great deal of excellent meadow land, good orchards of all kinds of fruit trees, particularly an Apple orchard of about two hundred trees, mostly Hughes Crabs, that seldom or never fail bearing: The houses are, a good dwelling house, three rooms below and three above stairs, with two brick chimnies and four fire places, with an excellent cellar under the whole, divided into two rooms, a work house of two rooms with a kitchen under it walled with brick, a good brick chimney, with fire places in each room, Meat house, Dairy, two Lumber houses, &c. &c. all in good repair, and covered with featheredge plank. This tract of land might be conveniently divided into two separate tracts, one to contain about 800, and the other about 500 acres, the former will include the dwelling house, plantation, orchards, &c. the latter will mostly be wood land, with a small plantation on it, fresh cleared and under good fencing, sufficient for 6 or 7 hands. These lands are convenient to mills, having one within a mile, and seven more within six miles, about six miles from the court house, and has an excellent summer range for cattle. It is thought to be unnecessary to mention any more of the very many advantages which these lands possess in point of situation, soil, &c. as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will first view the premises, which will be shewn and the terms made known by application to

ROBERT BEDFORD.

June 25th, 1802. [tf]

Land for Sale.

The subscriber wishes to sell

The Tract of Land

Whereon he resides, containing 1350 acres, lying just below Louisa courthouse, on the most public road to Richmond, and about 50 miles from that place, extending several miles along the road, and runs within less than half a mile of the courthouse. There is a large dwelling house, a store house, and convenient out houses, several orchards, besides a large young orchard of the best fruit trees, and about twenty acres of good timothy meadow. The land lies well, clear of stone, is well watered, commands a fine range for cattle, is well adapted for the culture of grain, and a part of it good tobacco land. There has been cleared about 200 acres, none of which is worn out. There are several lots well manured. To the publican it would be a valuable stand. I would sell the whole, or a part, to suit purchasers. The payments may be made very easy.—For terms apply to (8w)

CHARLES YANCEY.

TICKETS

IN THE

WASHINGTON HENRY LOTTERY,

For sale at S. Pleasants' Book-store.

I WANT TO PURCHASE FROM FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

Flour barrel Staves,

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

JOS: GALLEGO.

Sept. 8, 1802. [TF]

Notice.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by Edmund Grady to the subscriber, and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1801, I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, at public auction, for ready money, on Saturday the 25th, inst. all that

Tenement

On Shockoe Hill, formerly occupied by the said Edmund Grady as a Grocery, which in the said deed of trust is mentioned and described, to satisfy a debt therein mentioned to be due to Thomas White, together with the costs and expenses of drawing and recording the said deed, and the charges, commissions, &c. attending this sale. The sale will take place precisely at four o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

ISAAC WHITE.

Richmond, Sept. 2, 1802. [std]

JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS WANTED.

SIX OR EIGHT,

WHO are good workmen, will find steady employment, at the following prices, viz.—Three Dollars for Long Boots—Two and a half ditto for Bootees—One ditto for Plain Shoes,—and all other work in the same proportion, by applying to

JEDDIDIAH ALLEN;

WHO HAS ON HAND, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Boots and Shoes,

Of all sorts; such as Men's and Women's Leather Shoes——Women's colored Morocco Slippers,—and Children's ditto, of various kinds—all which, he will sell on reasonable terms for CASH.

☞ LEATHER of all kinds by RETAIL, for CASH.

Richmond, August 24, 1802. [3w]

THE subscriber has lately removed to the brick house opposite to Crouch's Tavern, and near to Prosser & Moncure's Vendue Store.

He proposes to practise the Law in the high court of Chancery and District court and in the county and city courts which are held in this city.

HENRY BANKS.

Richmond, August 25, 1802. [TF]

TO RENT,

A Commodious House,

Near the market and adjoining the tenement now in the occupancy of Mr. Aylett Buckner—it is well calculated for a private family, with a good Kitchen and small Garden——Terms may be known on application to

JAMES RIND.

13th July, 1802. (tf)

Land for Sale.

THE tract of land, known by the name Riveredge, late the property of Otway Byrd, is offered for sale, on a credit of five years, on the purchaser's securing, by a deed of trust on the Land, together with a bond and good personal security, the payment of the principal at the time appointed, and the quarterly payment of legal interest from the date of the contract. This valuable plantation lies on James River in the county of Charles City, 25 miles from Petersburg, and 30 from Richmond; is therefore very convenient to trade, and has an excellent fishery.—The Tract contains 800 acres by an old survey; a considerable part is wood-land, and very well timbered; the cleared grounds are well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat, and Oats, and there is a valuable Apple-Orchard, of good bearing trees, situated on the River. The dwelling-house, which is elegant, and in good repair, (having four rooms and a large passage on the first floor, and four rooms and a passage on the second floor, besides a garret, which is spacious, and answers the purpose of a store-room,) stands near the river, with the advantage of a fine prospect, and a pleasant situation. There are several convenient out houses, and a Mill, sufficient to grind for a few families, on a stream, not far from the dwelling-house.—The Mill at present needs some repairs, which may be made at a small expense. Mr. Patrick Hendren, residing at Shirly, is authorized by me to receive proposals for a purchase, and to execute a deed to the purchaser in my name. This land is sold in pursuance of the last Will and Testament of Otway Byrd, deceased, and the title is unquestionably good.

ANNA BYRD, *Adm'x. with the Will annexed of Otway Byrd, deceased.*

Mecklenburg, July 30, 1802. [TF]

BLANK BONDS

For sale at this Printing Office.

On Friday the first day of October next *WILL BE SOLD,*

To the highest bidder, for *CASH*, at the dwelling house of the late Bennett Brown, dec. in Amelia,

ALL THE HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN

FURNITURE,

And as much of other personal property, as may be sufficient to discharge all claims against the estate of Richard Royall, dec. Those to whom the estate is indebted are requested to make known their claims on or before the day of sale, to

JOHN ROYALL, jr. Ex'or.
Of the estate of R. ROYALL.

August 14th, 1802. (tds)

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100 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN-AWAY from the subscribers, at Capt. Wm. Meredith's Tavern, Cumberland county, (Virginia) on the 24th inst. two likely negro fellows, (to wit,)

BILLY,

Purchasad of Capt. Miller, Saint Mary's county, (Maryland,) about the 20th May last, and probably may wish to make his escape back; he is about six feet two inches high, 21 years old, rather of a yellowish complexion, a large nose, but very flat and low between the eyes, long hair which he generally keeps combed back, a little bow-legged, bold countenance, and generally very polite——He is an exceeding good dancer and has a very good turn to mimick, both of which amusements he is very apt to indulge himself in when noticed by white persons. He wore away a blue sailor's jacket, striped cotton overalls, a linen shirt and a pair of coarse shoes.

The other named

RALPH,

Purchased of Mr. Joshua Millard, of the above mentioned state and county, near Leonard Town; he is about five feet ten inches high, remarkably well made, about 25 years old, thick lips, the upper of which turns up very much when he smiles; he is very polite in his address and plays exceedingly well on the violin; his clothes were when he went away, a sailor's short striped coat, a brown cloth surtout, linen overalls, white cloth waistcoat and breeches. They are both artful and cunning and no doubt will change their names and endeavour to get on board some vessel, or go into some of the northern states, in case they should not return to the place where they were purchased.——All masters of vessels are hereby forwarned harbouring said run-aways, or taking them out of the state at their peril. The above reward, with reasonable expenses, will be paid to any person apprehending and securing them in any jail in this state, and giving six weeks notice in the Virginia Argus, of the place where they are lodged, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them.

ROBERT WALTON
JOHN HUGHES.

24th June, 1802.]6m]

ALL KINDS OF

Mattrasses,

Made and furnished at short notice—Also old ones repaired, &c. at the Falling-Garden. JOHN S. PLEASANTS.

June 9th, 1802.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, A VALUABLE

Tract of Land,

LYING on Deep creek, in the county of Nottoway, containing about 1400 acres, of which 400 are in cultivation, arranged into convenient fields well inclosed. There are about 1000 acres in wood, which is very well timbered, and esteemed equal to any in the county in the production of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco; it is level and well watered, its distance from Petersburg is 40, from Richmond 45 miles. A more particular description of the land is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed no one will purchase without first viewing it; the terms will be moderate for a part cash, the balance in four equal annual payments.

For further particulars, application will made to the subscriber living in the county of Amelia, near the court house.

EDWARD WARD.

August, 10, 1802. (TF)

Armistead Anderson,

OF the late firm of Austin & Anderson, informs the public, that he has commenced business in the

Commission Line,

In the corner Brick House just below the Capitol, nearly opposite the Post-Office.—He has a commodious Lumber-House convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce, will be received on storage. All those who may favor him with a preference, may rest assured, that the strictest attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, 24th Aug. 1802. [TF]

WANTED, A

MILLER,

TO attend a merchant Mill. A young man would be preferred, who must come well recommended. Apply to the printer

August 23, 1802 [TF.]

I AM desirous of selling my land in the county of Halifax, lying on Buckskin creek, containing twelve hundred and fifty acres, and extending about two miles on both sides of the creek. This land is of good quality for Meadow and Tobacco, and will be sold entire or in divisions as may suit purchasers.

PAUL CARRINGTON, jun.

July 27, 1802. (4w)

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL FINISHED THREE STORY

HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smokehouse, Coach-house and Garden—on the main street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by Jacob Abrahams.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

JACOB I. COHEN,
On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800.

Fashionable Dresses.

M. SMITH,

MANTUA-MAKER, FROM *LONDON,*

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of Richmond, Manchester and their vicinities, that she has imported a number of the newest and most approved London fashionable *PATTERNS*.—Also, a few *LACE CLOAKS*, ditto *VEILS*, Ladies' *SHOES*, &c. all of a very superior quality, which are now open for their inspection at M. PREPOE'S, Milliner, in the Main-street.

N. B. *DRESSES* made at the shortest notice in the first stile of elegance.

☞ NOTICE.
IN THE MATTER OF
THOMAS HOOPER, A BANKRUPT.

THE Subscribers being appointed assignees of the Estate and Effects of *Thomas Hooper*, late Merchant of Richmond, Bankrupt; All persons indebted to the said Thomas Hooper or who have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the Subscribers, or to such as are or shall be duly authorised by them.

RICHARD DENNY, CHARLES SPENCER, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, 8th July, 1802. [tf]

WILL BE SOLD,

ON A CREDIT OF ONE AND TWO YEARS, AT BUCKINGHAM COURT-HOUSE, ON 8th NOVEMBER, NEXT, IT BEING COURT DAY, THE

LAND

Whereon Charles Jones now resides, lying in the said county, 6 miles from James River;

THIS TRACT contains 400 Acres, it is good farming and tobacco land, about one hundred acres are cleared; thereon is a small dwelling house and a good mill seat.

ALSO—THE TRACT

Whereon James Amos now lives, lying in the aforesaid county, 4 miles from James River, containing 200 acres;

THE quality of this tract is very similar to the above, about 20 acres thereof are cleared. The lands will be shewn on application to

DAVID R. PATTESON.

Buckingham, Sept. 1, 1802.

P. S. At the same time and place will be sold, on 12 months credit,

18 or 20 head of Horses,

Among which are two elegant Saddle Horses, and two fine blooded mares, both with foal, by Stirling.

(wtds) D. R. P.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Is inclined to sell by private bargin,

A Tract of Land

In the county of Chesterfield, containing one hundred and seventy acres, late the property of Henry Saunders, dec. It lies about twelve miles from Manchester, adjoining Short's Tavern—to any person desirous of a country retreat, no situation can be more desirable either for health or airiness—The soil is fertile, and upon one part of the land in the opinion of good judges it abounds with coal, which can be conveyed to the navigable waters of James River by a land carriage of 1 1-2 miles. The improvements are a tolerable good dwelling and sundry useful out houses in pretty good repair; a further description is not thought necessary, as it is presumable any person wishing to purchase, (if not before acquainted therewith) will view the premises. For terms apply to Mr. Thomas Wooldridge, jr. living near the land, or the subscriber. If not disposed of by private sale on or before the 2d day of October next, it will on that day be offered to the highest bidder, at Short's tavern, on a credit;—bond with approved security will be required by

WILLIAM SAUNDERS, Ex'or.

Caroline county, Aug. 16, 1802. (w6t)

Notice

THAT there will be a petition presented to the next General Assembly, praying that a law explanatory of the one incorporating the "Manchester Turnpike Company" may be passed, and to compel the said company to confine the said Turnpike road to the Buckingham road, as it now runs, except straitening small crooks.

August 24th, 1802. [eo4wp1]